

# FORT MILL TIMES.

VOL. IX.

FORT MILL, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1900.

NO. 40.

## ARP AND CHILDREN.

Bill Likes To See The Little Ones at Play.

ALL LOVE THEIR GRANDPA.

Arp Sees a Great Many Beautiful Things in Life, and Does Not Sigh for Death.

These little chaps alarm me—alarm me with their innocence, their happiness, their love, for I have a foreboding that it cannot last. Life is full of sorrows and they will have their share. It is the common lot. One melancholy poet says: "Man was made to mourn." Another says: "I would not live always," but I like that one better who wrote "The world is very lovely. Oh, my God, I thank Thee that I live." From my window almost every day I see two little girls, only four and six years old, turning the corner and coming up through the grove to see grandma and grandpa and be petted and of course, be teased with biscuit and jelly and apples and to nurse the cat and play with their little cousin's fine dolls. They all ways come hand in hand and with clean faces and ribboned hair and we meet them at the door, for they bring sunshine to our hearts and home. I love to have them climb into the back of my big chair and bother me while I write, and I have to stop and draw pictures for them and to hear the little one call me her good old for nothing grandpa. The other day I met them going another way and they said they were going to see their other grandma. "Yes," said I, "you have two grandmas, but you haven't got but one grandpa." The little one looked up lovingly to me and said: "We don't need any more." I bought a fine turkey for the boys who are coming and the little girl surveyed him and said: "Grandpa, he is running at the nose and it's bloody." It was the older one who said the turkey is sick, I reckon, for he keeps vomiting.

Dean Swift was a cynic and had no love for children. He said that an author who talked about his own books was as silly as a mother who was ever telling something smart about her children. I reckon he would say that grand parents were more silly than mothers. I confess that it is a good part of my happiness now to mingle with and to pet the little grand children and that is why I feel alarmed for fear something will happen to them before I die or that I will die before they get old enough to love me with a love that will not forget, and I think of Tom Moore and his gazelle that died. I don't know where my spirit will be but it seems to me now that I would like to have these little ones bring flowers to my grave sometimes and talk about me. What would the world be without children, for of such is the kingdom of heaven. Just imagine for a moment the desolation, the despair that would pervade the home and society and trade and commerce—not a day school in all the land nor a Sunday school; not a little shoe or stocking; nor a little hat, nor a doll or toy in any store; no castoria or soothing syrup or other infantile medicines; no fireworks, no Christmas nor Santa Claus; no nothing hardly, for it is a fact that the world is working for children. The cynics say that marriage is a failure. Suppose it is in many cases. Children are not failures. Divorces may stifle the love of man and wife, but they still love the children and contend for the possession of them.

Good schools build up towns and communities and the children make the schools. Country people move to town to educate them. What would become of the 4,000 teachers in the state of Georgia? What would the publishers do with all their schoolbooks and picture books? Who would go to a picnic or a monkey show? What excuse would men have for going to the circus? Wouldn't it be a lonesome, no account world?

But marriage is not a failure. It could not be, for it was ordained by God. One or two unhappy marriages in a community seal all the dogs barking. Divorces are multiplying, but only among the very rich or the drunken poor. Money or whiskey are the cause of most of them and in nine cases out of ten the man is to blame. There is but one scriptural ground for divorce and nine men are guilty of that to one woman. Poor, long suffering woman. How silently, so quietly and sadly you have to endure what you know, but cannot tell, and all you can do is to hug your children all this close to your bosom and trust in God.

I was ruminating about children because I am away from mine and on my way here I passed a country school house just as the children were piling out for recess and they came like bees out of a hive. As long as the train stopped at that station I watched them at their merry plays and sports in the pretty grove near by and I almost wished that I was a boy again so that I might join them. Good gracious, how I could run and jump and climb and shout; how long and happy was the day.

"The sun, ne'er rose a wink too soon,  
Nor brought too long a day,  
But now I wish the night  
Had borne my breath away."

Tom Hood wrote that, poor fellow. I

do not say it, for I love to live and have few regrets to distress me. I am here in Okolona, a pretty town with a pretty name. This good old state, a daughter of Georgia, is full of Indian names of towns and counties and rivers. These names are all that is left of the tribes—the Chickasaws and Choctaws and Creeks and Natches. They were a proud and happy people, but had to vanish when the pale faces came and coveted their lands. Colonel Gordon, a confederate veteran, lives here and interested me greatly in the history of Mississippi, for he and his father before him could say "magna pars fui"—"a good part of it I was." He gave me the origin and meaning of many of these Indian names, such as Pontotoc and Tupelo and Okolona, and also of Aberdeen, which his father, who was a Scotchman, had named Dundee, but got mad because our people would call it Dandy and so changed it to a name they could not mispronounce. His father was very wealthy, owning thousands of acres of this rich prairie land that he had bought from the Chickasaws before they signed the treaty that ceded their lands to the United States government. I said that his father was a native of Scotland. Of course he was or he could never have bought those lands. The Indian tribes all liked the Scotchmen, for they treated them fairly and kindly in trading and taught them the use of the cross bow and long bow. These Scotchmen frequently married Indian maidens, the daughters of the chiefs, and in course of time their halfbreed children became the chiefs. Such was Ross and Ridge and McIntosh and Osceola. Major Colbert, another halfbreed whose Indian name was Itawamba, became chief of the Chickasaws. He was a great favorite with Mrs. Dolly Madison, the president's wife, for he was a splendid specimen of Indian and Scotch manhood and was smart and well educated. Mrs. Madison gave him a pair of peafowls and he brought them home and from that pair every peafowl in Mississippi has descended. This pair was many years afterwards given to Colonel Gordon's uncle, Josiah Walton, and by him to his sister, Mrs. Doggett, and the male bird lived to be seventy-two years old. A pair of this same stock has been recently presented to the city of Memphis for their zoo. I had no idea that peafowls lived to such great age, but I do know that we have been breeding them for over twenty years and have given away a great many and I never knew one to die a natural death.

But I am tired—travel worn, for no hours are mine; they are the railroad's by night as well as by day and my rest is broken up and I begin to realize that I cannot stand it much longer. Ben Franklin's definition of man was that he is "a bundle of habits" and the older he grows the stronger his habits hold him. The very word habit comes from the Latin "habeo," to hold, to bind.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

The daughters of the Confederacy are wide awake in this town and are going to build a monument to their heroic dead of whom about 1,200 are buried here. They called me here to help them.

## NEWSY CLEANINGS.

There is a coal famine in Norway, the price having risen forty per cent.

The New South Wales Legislative Council passed the Old Age Pensions bill.

The internal revenue collections for Cuba during the month of August last were \$39,529.

Canadian royalty returns indicate that the Klondike output for 1900 was only \$9,660,000.

The Government of New Zealand is importing sixty modern railway carriages from the United States.

An Aztec altar, where thousands of prisoners of war were slain, has been unearthed in the City of Mexico.

Lucille Graham-Young, the dancer, whose husband is an American, has given \$100,000 to charity in Berlin.

Johnsburg has been fenced round with barbed wire to prevent the inhabitants from sending food to the Boers.

The sum of 150,000 marks, heretofore annually voted in Germany for the support of German schools abroad, has been doubled.

If expectations are realized, the output of copper for 1900 will reach 325,000,000 pounds, valued at \$12,250,000, the largest on record.

A model lodging house, suggested by Mayor Harrison, is to be erected by the Aid and Relief Society at Chicago at a cost of \$10,000.

Birmingham, Ala., is making a strong bid for the Rogers Locomotive Works, of Paterson, N. J. Bonus of a site is offered as an inducement.

The Nansen fund, which was raised in Norway to promote scientific exploration, amounts to \$250,000, and no further collections will be made.

The Children's Aid Society, at New York City, reported that it had given assistance to 38,232 poor persons during the year. The old officers were re-elected.

## Anxious to Please.

Hostess—What do you think of our game pie, Mr. Brigson? We rather pride ourselves on it, you know.

Brigson (nervously anxious to please)—Oh, thank you, it's very nice indeed, what there is of it. What I mean to say is (after a pause), there's plenty of it—such as it is!—Punch.

There are only twenty-one vessels over 100 tons in all the Siam navy.

## ROBBERS GROW DARING.

Hold Up Trains, Loot Banks, and Attempt Murder in Many Sections.

A LONE BANDIT'S GREAT NERVE.

He Stops the Chicago Limited on the Outskirts of New Orleans—Shoots the Conductor, Blows Up the Express Car, Rifles the Mail Pouches, and Escapes on an Engine—A Big Hold-Up in Texas.

New Orleans, La. (Special).—The south-bound Illinois Central fast mail, due here at 7:15 p. m., was held up and robbed by a lone train robber about one mile outside the city. His booty consisted of one registered mail pouch from Durant, Miss., and six other registered letters from points between Cairo and New Orleans. Kinnebrew, the conductor, was shot, and J. C. Parker, a railway mail clerk, was burned by powder from a shot directed at his head.

After passing Kenner, a small station, the robber climbed to the engine, covered the engineer and fireman and brought the train to a standstill. When the conductor came forward he was shot by the robber. R. E. Goldsby, one of the railway mail clerks, was ordered to get out of his car.

The robber led the engineer, fireman and Goldsby toward the express car, and made one of them blow the safe open with a stick of dynamite which he supplied. No money was found here. The robber then made for the mail car, and there discovered Parker, who had hidden the registered pouches. He shot at Parker, and then one of the pouches was produced, and he made off with it. He uncoupled the engine from the train and ran it to Carrollton avenue, where it was abandoned.

## OHIO'S BANK ROBBERIES.

Eighth One Occurs Within a Few Weeks—Thieves Get \$40,000.

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—The frequency and daring of the bank robberies throughout the State of late has attracted the attention of the State authorities to the suggestion that the State should make an effort to apprehend the gang. There is not the least doubt that all the recent robberies have been committed by a well-organized gang, the members of which would not have the slightest hesitancy to commit murder. There have been no less than eight banks robbed and small towns terrorized. The method of operation has been the same in every case. The latest is the Shanesville robbery.

Shanesville, Ohio (Special).—Shanesville was visited by a gang of burglars and the Exchange Bank, owned by John Doerschuk, was robbed of about \$40,000 in money, after which the robbers escaped. Mr. Doerschuk lives in a brick house, and his bank building, a frame structure, is built up against his house. The robbers got away in a hand-car.

## U. S. MAIL LOOTED IN TEXAS.

Postal Clerk Nearly Killed, and Robbers Escape With the Booty.

Texarkana, Ark. (Special).—A mail car on the north-bound Cotton Belt passenger train was looted at Bassett, Tex., thirty miles south of Texarkana. Postal Clerk John N. Dennis was almost killed, and the mail pouches of his car were rifled. The amount stolen is not known.

Upon the arrival of the train here the United States transfer clerk went to the door of the mail car and knocked. No response came. Officials then forced an entrance and found Clerk Dennis stretched upon the floor, apparently dead. There was an ugly wound in his head. The registered pouches had been looted.

## He Fought Masked Robbers.

Stout City, Iowa (Special).—While a performance was going on at the Grand Opera House two masked men entered the box office, assaulted, beat and shot at Harley S. Rounds, the treasurer, and escaped without getting any cash.

## WEEPS SENTENCING A BOY.

Judge Breaks Down in Sending Alexander Stewart to Sing Sing.

New York City (Special).—Boastfully defiant, yet with the callous indifference of the criminal who knows no conscience, Alexander Stewart, namesake and cousin of the famous New York merchant, A. T. Stewart, donned the garb of a convict in Sing Sing prison and began to serve a sentence of twenty years for murder.

In years a boy, in appearance a mere child, yet, if experts can be believed, a monster in crime, he heard his sentence with a sneer on his face. While the judge, in tears and with unsteady voice, consigned him to prison, the boy thought apparently of nothing but the candy in his pocket.

With the same cool indifference he entered the forbidding walls of Sing Sing, though the grown men shrank to him grow pale with fear of the dreary years to come.

Thus Alexander Stewart, fourteen years old, became a convict, doing knickerbockers for the stripes of a murderer.

The condemned boy has been in nearly every reformatory institution in this city. In the House of Refuge he cut the throat of his mate, Edward Piesel.

## PERISH IN A SCHOOL FIRE.

Flames Destroy the State Normal Institution in Fredonia, N. Y.

The Dead Are Six Young Women Students and the Janitor—Many Have Narrow Escapes.

Fredonia, N. Y. (Special).—Fire, the origin of which is unknown, destroyed the State Normal School building at 6 o'clock a. m. One hundred young women students were asleep in the building, and six of them, as well as Phineas J. Morris, the aged janitor, perished in the flames. Many of the girls had hairbreadth escapes. The dead are:

Miss Mabel Ezzell, of Bradford, Penn., formerly of Dunkirk, N. Y.; Miss Eliza Hatfield, of Delhi, Delaware County; Miss Inez Jones, of Bush, Chautauque County; Phineas J. Morris, the janitor; Miss Vera Skousen, of Ellington, Chautauque County; Miss Ruth Thomas, of Pike, Wyoming County; and Miss May Williams, of near Delhi, Chautauque County.

The young women occupied rooms on the third floor of the building in company with a matron. Those who succeeded in escaping did so by descending the fire escapes.

To account for the origin of the fire puzzles the local Board of Managers, as there was no furnace in the building, the heat being piped from a boiler two blocks away. The fire started in the private room of Janitor Morris, and was discovered by Charles Gibbs, assistant janitor, who notified Morris, and then ran to the fire alarm station, a block away. Morris evidently lost his life while fighting the blaze. Miss Ezzell was seen on the fire escape, and turned back into the burning building to save a diamond ring. The others who perished were suffocated, being unable to find the fire escapes.

Principal Palmer estimates the property loss at \$200,000, with \$90,000 in damage. Nothing was saved from the building, not even the personal effects of the young women or the records of the school.

School has been a day and night since January 3, when classes will meet in the halls and churches of the village. Plans for a new and larger structure are already under way. The Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation.

## CANAL TREATY AMENDED.

The Senate Votes to Change the Hay-Panama-Cote Agreement.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—According to agreement the Senate voted on the Davis amendment to the Hay-Panama-Cote treaty Thursday at 3 o'clock. It was adopted, yeas 65, nays 17. The negative votes were as follows: Baird, Beveridge, Frye, Foster, Hansbrough, Lindsay, Mason, McChesney, McHenry, McPherson, Morgan, Money, Stewart, Tillman, Wellington, Wolcott and Gallinger.

The committee amendment which was adopted is a provision to be inserted after Section 5 of Article 2 of the treaty, and is as follows:

"It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

## DEATH PENALTY NOT ENFORCED.

Forty Men in Kansas Not Hanged Because Warrants Have Not Been Signed.

Chicago (Special).—There are in the Kansas State penitentiary at Leavenworth forty men under sentence of death who have not been hanged because for years no Governor has been willing to sign the death warrants required by law. In view of these facts Governor Stanley has recently instituted an investigation of the entire subject of capital punishment and its relation to mob law in the several States of the Union. He has indicated that if his investigation indicates that the abolition of capital punishment has a tendency to increase lynch law he will recommend the enactment of a law enforcing the death penalty in Kansas, with a provision requiring the Sheriff to carry out the sentence without a death warrant signed by the Governor.

## GOT \$10 WEEK; STOLE \$18,000.

Courts After Clerk Who Swindled Income by Embezzlement.

New York City (Special).—Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, on the application of the Woolhaver Wharf Company, issued an attachment against Allerton Merritt, in an action brought against him for the recovery of \$18,000, which is alleged he embezzled from the plaintiff corporation, for which he was bookkeeper at a salary of \$10 a week.

## POSTMASTER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Major A. C. Reinhold, of Lancaster, Penn., Found Dead in His Office.

Lancaster, Penn. (Special).—Major A. C. Reinhold, postmaster of this city and a prominent member of the Lancaster bar, was found dead in his office, having committed suicide.

The gas jets were turned on full, and the crack under the door was stopped up by his coat, while cushions did similar duty at the windows. Financial troubles are ascribed as the cause.

## A HERMIT'S SAD DEATH.

General Bins, Who Fought Under Lee, Expired in a Swamp.

SEQUEL TO A TRAGIC ROMANCE.

He Was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army—Graves of Loved Ones Marked the Site of His Homestead After Sherman's March to the Sea—Became a Hermit in New Jersey.

Morristown, N. J. (Special).—The body found a few days ago in Black Swamp, four miles from this city, has been identified as that of Herman Bins, who was known as the Hermit of Wamung Mountain. For thirty-five years Bins had lived a solitary life on the side of Succasunna Mountain. His retreat was far removed from other human habitations. It was found in ashes.

Bins made his appearance on the mountain in 1865. He then wore a gray uniform and on it were the stars of a brigadier-general. Though a young man then, he seemed prematurely old. Of himself and his antecedents he would never speak, and he had no dealing with any one where it could be avoided. He had sufficient money to live his simple life on the mountain.

With his dog he hunted, and near his cabin he had a small clearing where he raised produce for himself. Campers frequently heard him playing a violin. He wore his uniform and straps for years. When it was worn out he dressed in hunting clothes.

Ten years after he settled on the mountain his life story came out, when William Becker, a veteran of the Union army, visited Atlanta in 1875. When in a museum he saw the name of Herman Bins in connection with a war relic. He investigated and found that Herman Bins was entitled to his shoulder straps.

Bins enlisted as a minor officer soon after Sumter, and rose rapidly. At the close of the war he had won the rank of brigadier. He had been a well-to-do planter in Middle Georgia. While at the front his two little children died. Then Sherman marched to the sea and Bins's place was in the track of desolation and ashes marked the site of his home. Mrs. Bins joined the refugees who fled before the onward sweep of the Federals, and her death followed exposure and hardship.

Bins returned to his plantation to find only the graves of his children, and near theirs that of his wife, whose body faithful slaves had carried to the plantation and buried.

It was not until Mr. Becker informed them that the friends of General Bins knew what had become of him. Efforts were made to recall him to Georgia, but he refused to leave his hut in the mountains.

No one knows how he came to his death. He was a long way from the mountain home. The cabin had been in ashes fully a month or more. It is believed it burned down accidentally and the owner wandered away dependent to die in the swamp.

## STANDARD OIL WINS IN OHIO.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Punish It for Contempt.

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—The Supreme Court dismissed the proceedings brought by former Attorney General Monnett, charging the Standard Oil Company was in contempt for having failed to comply with an order issued in 1892 directing a dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust.

The court was divided evenly, but under a rule of the court, the failure of a majority to sustain the information in contempt is, in effect, a dismissal of the proceedings.

The litigation against the Standard Oil Company, which is thus closed, began in May, 1890, when Attorney General D. K. Watson brought suit in the Supreme Court to have the Standard Oil Trust dissolved. About two years later the allegations in the petition were sustained.

Then a meeting of stockholders was called and a liquidating board, consisting of John D. Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler and others, appointed to wind up the affairs of the company. The company next set up the claim that it was impossible to close up the business of so great a concern in the time allotted.

The judges of the Supreme Court declined to extend the time. About five and one-half years later, on November 9, 1897, E. S. Monnett, then Attorney General, filed information in the Supreme Court, alleging that the Standard Oil Company had not complied with the decree of the court and asked that its officers be cited for contempt. The decision just handed down is the result of Monnett's motion.

## Porto Rico's Agricultural Resources.

The President transmitted to Congress extended reports on the agricultural resources of Porto Rico, with special reference to the establishment there of an agricultural experiment station. Professor Knapp, who conducted the inquiry for the Agricultural Department, urges that immediate attention be given to promoting the production of larger and better crops of coffee, sugar and tobacco, and of food products for home consumption. Later, he advises taking up horticulture, forestry, animal industry and dairying.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, was reappointed an Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

The law officer of the Postoffice Department decided that so-called bond investment schemes, as at present run are inimical to the postal laws.

Senator Hanna, in a speech of more than two hours in the Senate, defended the Ship Subsidy bill.

General Isamu Khan, the new Minister of Persia to the United States, was formally received by President McKinley at the White House.

The body of Colonel Emerson H. Liscum was buried in Arlington Cemetery with military honors.

Captain Dyer, of the cruiser Baltimore, is to retire.

Disavowances amounting to \$72,631 were made by the auditing division of the War Department in the accounts of expeditions by E. G. Rathbone, former Director of Posts in Cuba.

The Taft Commission passed an act authorizing General MacArthur to establish police in the cities and towns in the Philippines, and appropriating \$150,000 for their maintenance.

The Mayor, Assistant Mayor, Supervisor and Chief of Police of Batabano, Cuba, were indicted for complicity in the recent threatening demonstration against the Collector of Customs for not hauling down the customs flag on the anniversary of the massacre of the students.

From Hilo, P. I., it is unofficially reported that the insurgents in that part of the island of Panay are swearing allegiance at the rate of 1000 a day.

### OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Governor General Davis, of Porto Rico, has gone to St. Thomas, D. W. I.

While the capture of supplies and the occupation of new points in the Philippines are numerous, those involving actual fighting comparatively are few.

Five of the smallest gunboats in the Navy—the Annabells, the Vicksburgs, the Frolics, the Woodrucks and the Piscataways—were ordered to the Philippines to do patrol duty.

### DOMESTIC.

Because thirty Indian children with measles are quarantined in a school at White Rock, Utah, the Indians threaten to burn the school, and troops are guarding it.

The total gold yield of the Far North-west is estimated at \$25,724,223.81, divided as follows: Klondike, \$21,358,329.17; Nome, \$4,365,894.64.

Theodore Waller, who murdered his wife and four stepchildren, near Arlington, Minn., was sentenced to be hanged.

The present Michigan Legislature will not amend tax laws so that corporations shall be taxed on their actual cash value, as recommended by Governor Pingree.

The Baltimore Presbytery favors a revision of the Confession of Faith by a vote of 17 to 21.

The main building of the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, was destroyed by fire with most of its contents. The loss was \$100,000, with no insurance.

A convention in the interest of Statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory met at South McAlistier, I. T.

Four men were killed by a gas explosion in the new railroad tunnel at Aspen, Wyo.

Edward Brown, a well-known horse owner, was killed by a railroad train at Latonia, Ky.

Judge Sneed, of Knoxville, decided that the anti-cigarette law in Tennessee is unconstitutional and void because of a technical defect.

Mrs. Nancy Clark, who was a sister of Andrew Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania during the Civil War, was killed by a railroad train at Torresdale, Penn. She was seventy-three years old.

Mrs. Angeline Galipian, aged 106 years, probably the oldest woman in Massachusetts, died at the home of her daughter in Northampton.

The battleship Iowa and the cruiser Philadelphia sailed from San Diego, Cal., for South American ports.

General Arthur P. Marsh, convicted of complicity in the Michigan State military train, paid the first \$1000 of his \$5,000 fine.

### FOREIGN.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies rejected a resolution calling on the Government to recall troops from China.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Breton denounced former Ministers of War and M. Melne, former Premier, for withholding justice from Dreyfus. M. Melne denied the charge.

In the German Reichstag Dr. Stecker, former Court Chaplain, said the Emperor of China had embraced Christianity.

A new Bulgarian Cabinet has been formed, with M. Ivanchoff as Premier.

At the request of the Netherlands the German Consul at Lorenzo Marques will take care of the Netherlands interests during the absence of Dutch Consul from that port.

The Colombian Government reappointed Port Tuguebo rebels since spring.

The Sultan sent a new battleship to the Red Sea.